

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF  
FACE SHEPHERD.

ROUTH'S THEATRE, 233 St. between 3rd and 4th avs.—  
A WATLING TALE.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 3rd St.—Perform-  
ances every afternoon and evening.—BILLY.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
RANGLING TIGERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS  
TRAVELLER.

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LA BELLE HELENE.

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OF RANK.

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YOUR LIFE IN DANGER.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GRAND  
ITALIAN OPERA.—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

GLOBE THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-  
MENT.—AC.—THE TEMPTER POOL.

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and 7th avs.—NEURO MINSTRELS, &c.

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AND DRAMA, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

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SEMI-OPERA CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 740 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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**RAILROAD MONOPOLIES.**—The responses of  
the press and prominent individuals to our  
remarks the other day on the danger of rail-  
road monopolies—some of which may be found  
in another part of our issue to-day—show that  
the public mind is keenly alive to this gigantic  
and growing evil. Let the press and people  
everywhere move in this matter, and Congress  
will be compelled to do something to restrain  
the monopolists and protect the public.

**A GREAT RASCAL GONE TO SING SING.**—  
The demon Evans has received a sentence of  
three years and six months in the State Prison  
for his attempt at manslaughter in committing  
an abortion upon the person of Anna O'Neill.  
The old rascal gets off very cheaply; but it  
must be remembered that he is only a subor-  
dinate in the great army of similar demons  
in this city, although even he at the beginning  
of his trial was able to give one hundred and  
fifty thousand dollars bail for his appearance.  
The higher and grander representatives of  
the abortion business—the millionaires in the  
infanticide line—live further up town, charge  
higher prices and have more imposing fronts  
to their houses.

**THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS** come nobly  
up to the scratch in the pending State contest,  
although, with a standing majority of sixty or  
seventy thousand against them, their cause  
seems hopeless. It is worthy of note that  
while adopting resolutions favoring complete  
amnesty and the restoration of harmonious re-  
lations with the South, condemning Ku  
Kluxism and demanding the admission of  
negro testimony in the State courts—points  
upon which the most influential demo-  
crats of the State agree with them—they  
nominate the best representa-  
tives republicans in the State. General  
John M. Harlan, of Louisville, their candidate  
for Governor, was a gallant soldier of his  
section for vigorous movements against the enemy;  
and General Speed S. Fry, of Boyle, their candi-  
date for Treasurer, has a national reputation  
as the man who killed Zollicoffer. The rest  
of the ticket is judiciously distributed, a lead-  
ing German editor receiving the nomination  
for State Auditor, and a clergyman for Su-  
perintendent of Public Institution. The entire  
ticket shows that the Kentucky republicans  
are not without hope and that while they have  
any vestige of a chance of victory they will  
put their best foot foremost.

The Impending Fall of the Commune—  
What Then for Paris and France?

It is now, we think, quite safe to say that  
the Commune is on its last legs, and that the  
respectable people who still find homes in  
Paris have the prospect of speedy deliverance.  
The Versailles government has been cau-  
tious—painfully cautious and painfully slow;  
but while we cannot help blaming them for  
their caution and setting down against them  
something for inexcusable dilatoriness, we  
must admit that France has stood by them and  
that they have moved toward what now  
seems certain victory. The Germans, at the  
request of M. Thiers and his friend Jules  
Favre, spared Paris, not wisely, as we thought  
then—not wisely, as the Germans think now;  
still they spared it, and the world has no good  
reason to find fault with M. Thiers and those  
who act with him for not doing what they  
themselves implored Count Bismarck and his  
master not to do. The deliberate destruc-  
tion of the Vendôme Pillar—a pillar which  
was justly regarded by Frenchmen, and,  
indeed, by every man who cared for the  
past, as a grand historic monument—has re-  
vealed the character of the Commune. The  
civilized world interceded to save Paris  
from the rough purposes and the rougher  
hands of the men of the sturdy but intelligent  
North. The Vandalsism which Germany was  
to do, but did not do, has been accomplished  
by men who call themselves Frenchmen, and  
progressive Frenchmen and republicans, to  
boot. The Communists have destroyed the  
Vendôme Pillar. If they burned the Hotel  
de Ville and levelled the Tuileries they could  
not give the world better proof of what they  
are and what they mean. The fall of the  
Commune, which is now imminent, will be a  
relief to the whole civilized world.

As republicans we feel it to be our duty  
to write guardedly on this subject. The Paris  
Commune did represent a republican idea.  
They sought municipal rights and privileges.  
Their radical idea was that the intelligence of  
the great French cities was at the mercy of the  
ignorant rural voter. The idea was good. It  
was based on truth. It had been built up by  
experience. The failure of the first empire,  
of the restoration, of the government of  
Louis Philippe, of the republic of 1848,  
of the second empire, was on their side.

To give France a new foundation, a fresh and  
more solid point of departure, was a purpose  
which no good man could afford to despise.  
But the men of the Commune have had their  
chance; all the world knows how they have  
used it and how France has responded to their  
call; and to-day we have to confess it that we  
know no thoughtful man who is not willing to  
admit that whatever was good in the Com-  
mune was stained at the outset with blood;  
that it has been disgraced day after day by  
unpardonable iniquities, and that the end of  
this latest Chartist leveling experiment will be  
a relief. It is a duty which we owe to the  
European public to say that the republicans of  
the United States recognize no brotherhood in  
the men who have revived history and ful-  
filled prophecy by converting the fairest city  
of modern times into another and more offen-  
sive Babylon. Since the days of Robespierre  
and the Revolutionary Tribunal and the Com-  
mittee of Public Safety no such iniquities  
have been perpetrated in the name of Liberty.  
Liberty of opinion has found expression in the  
extinction of the Paris press. Liberty  
in matters religious has been expressed  
by invading religious houses, by impris-  
oning unoffending nuns, by holding the  
gleaming sword over the head of a man whose  
only fault is that he is the Archbishop of Paris,  
and by other outrages too numerous and too  
horrible to repeat. New York at the mercy  
of the Bowery boys and the hopeful lads of  
the Sixth ward—behold the character of the  
Paris Commune! Much as we must blame  
the Commune, let this be said—the Commune  
is not France. The rural population detest it.  
The large cities, which at the outset had some  
faith in it, have given good proof that, much  
as they desire and pray for fair play, they will  
not have municipal rights by walking in the  
dark ways and by endorsing the vain tricks of  
the Paris Reds. A good solid republic, after  
Germany sheathed her sword, was in France a  
possibility. The possibility is no more.

It is not impossible that the men of the Com-  
mune may do for Paris what the Russians, in  
a better cause, once did for Moscow. But  
whether the miserable men who now hold Paris  
burn it or flee from it, we are not allowed to  
doubt that the end is at hand and that France,  
as a united whole, will once more command  
the attention of the thinking men of the  
civilized world. In a few days more M.  
Thiers will be in Paris. What is to follow?  
Will the civil war be ended? Shall we have  
fresh disturbances, renewed outbreaks? To  
speak the truth, the fall of the Commune does  
not, so far as we can see, promise the bless-  
ings of peace to France. The future is still  
dark and uncertain. There is a strong desire  
all over France for a federal republic; but the  
organizing of a republic on the desired basis  
implies so much work and so many changes  
that while we can see trouble we cannot see  
the end. France is not and never can be a  
Switzerland. She wants the elements out of  
which it is possible to construct a republic  
after the fashion of the United States. At the  
same time we know and must admit that an  
effort will be made in the direction of a federal  
republic. The fact is important and must  
be considered in looking at the future. This,  
however, is not all. The adherents of the  
House of Bonaparte are numerous, and at the  
present moment they are most active. If they  
are weak in the populous centres, they are  
strong in the provinces; and if a *plébiscite*  
can be arranged, the restoration of the  
empire in some shape is all but  
certain. We do not lay much stress on the  
Bourbons. On this occasion they have  
shown themselves weak and without purpose.  
They do nothing; they risk nothing; at the  
same time it has to be admitted that a limited  
monarchy finds favor with hundreds of thou-  
sands of the best people in France, and a  
limited monarchy points—not to the Bona-  
partes, not to any new name—but to the House  
of Orleans. With the fall of the Commune we  
must be prepared for a war of the factions—a  
war which may be bloodless, but which must  
be fierce. How it will result it is not yet time  
to say. A temporary republic is not impossi-  
ble; the restoration of the House of Orleans  
cannot be voted impossible; and he would be  
a bold man who would say that there is no

chance for the empire. The republic is in  
disgrace; the Bourbons are all but forgotten;  
the star of Anstulitz and of Solferino is  
clouded; but France, in settling down to  
peaceful ways, has but these to choose from.  
There is only one other alternative, and that  
is submission to the German yoke. If the  
French people give further proof that they  
cannot govern themselves Bismarck will have  
no choice; and the restoration of the empire  
of Charlemagne may be a necessity, as well as  
the crowning of this latest and greatest  
Teutonic victory. After all this might be the  
most satisfactory result.

The News from Central America.

By way of Kingston, Jamaica, we have later  
reports from our special correspondents in  
Central America. The disgraceful revolution  
in Colombia, of the origin and progress of  
which we have already published the accounts,  
had so far progressed that when our des-  
patches left Panama the insurgents had  
arrived before the city and demanded  
its surrender. The government forces  
were stronger in numbers than the rebels,  
and confidence was felt in their ability to de-  
fend Panama against all attacks. It seems  
funny, however, that four or five hundred  
desperadoes should have been permitted to  
march unopposed over the country and to  
actually threaten the most important city  
in New Granada, although they were in-  
ferior in strength to the forces of the  
legitimate authorities. One of the rebel  
leaders, had addressed three communi-  
cations to the American Consul at  
Panama, in which he defended his recent  
seizure of the steamer Montijo and promised  
to respect the lives and property of foreigners.  
At last accounts the Panama government had  
sent commissioners to the insurgents with a  
view to effecting a compromise with them. It  
is likely, therefore, that the revolution will  
terminate without bloodshed.

San Salvador was peaceful, the new gov-  
ernment giving satisfaction to the people.  
Guatemala, however, continued in a state of  
revolution, and the prospect was that the  
regular government would be overthrown.  
This chronic state of insurrection of the Cen-  
tral and South American States no longer ex-  
cites even ordinary interest. Perhaps it is  
because they cannot "make history" in any  
other form that they are always in the throes  
of a civil war.

The Darien Exploring Expedition.

Our special correspondent with the Darien  
exploring expedition sends us an interesting  
despatch via Jamaica, which we publish this  
morning. The altitude of the dividing ridge  
of the Cordilleras has been accurately deter-  
mined after a thorough survey, and it is  
found to exceed seven hundred  
feet. This height precludes all idea of an  
open cut for a ship canal, and as a  
consequence tunnelling will be recommended,  
and will have to be resorted to if the route is  
accepted. The practicability of the route  
was, however, unfavorably regarded, as must  
any which necessitates the construction of a  
tunnel exceeding in height and width any  
work of the kind known to modern or ancient  
engineering. It is altogether to be deeply  
regretted that the expedition has failed  
to discover a depression sufficiently low  
to warrant the cutting of a canal across  
the isthmus, without resorting to tunnels or  
locks. At the same time it is due to Com-  
mander Selfridge to say that he has displayed  
zeal and energy in the work of exploration,  
and if he has failed to realize the expectations  
of those who believed that nature had pro-  
vided a route for a canal, it has been because  
nature has made no such provision.

A melancholy accident to a launch belong-  
ing to the Resaca is also reported by our  
correspondent. She was proceeding to Panama  
with the mails and official documents when  
she was seized by a squall and one of her  
seamen lost, together with all her cargo. The  
survivors, after great suffering, succeeded in  
reaching Panama.

The Pluck of New England Women.

The women of New England have, through-  
out American history, been distinguished for  
their spirit. Sam Adams, John Adams,  
John Hancock and the numberless other  
heroes of the first rebellion were assisted  
in their patriotic endeavors by the advice  
and consent of their wives. The courage  
and resolution of these great women ani-  
mated the chiefs of the revolution, which  
ultimately brought independence to America.  
Now we find a spirit displayed in the action  
of a woman's suffrage convention, held in  
Charlestown, Mass., on the 17th instant,  
which provokes some attention and comment.  
Among the speakers on that occasion were  
William Lloyd Garrison, Julia Ward Howe,  
Lucy Stone, and others whose names are  
pretty well known in the programme of the  
progressive movements of the age. The ob-  
ject of the convention was to protest against  
the decision of the Legislature of Massachu-  
setts against allowing women the right of suf-  
frage. A resolution was adopted in effect  
that while the Legislature allowed the fair  
petitioners "leave to withdraw, no valid reason  
can be adduced against their claim to equal  
and impartial suffrage without regard to the  
natural distinction of birth; and no matter  
how adroitly postponed or evaded, that claim  
must be asserted and demanded until the  
women of Massachusetts shall stand the same  
on the political platform as the men, and be as  
fully entitled to vote and to be voted for in  
every municipal, State and national election."  
Here we see a determination on the part of  
the progressive women of New England to se-  
cure their independence, just as the matrons  
of 1776 helped to secure the political liberties  
the republic now enjoys. Let them go ahead.  
The Legislature of Massachusetts will, in due  
time, see the necessity of meeting the de-  
mands of the descendants of the great Revolu-  
tion in a proper spirit. The pluck of New  
England women must be commended, and no  
sensible politician will hesitate about it.

**ENGLISH BABY FARMING.**—This subject  
was introduced in the English House of Com-  
mons on the 5th inst. by Mr. Charley. The member  
moved for the appointment of a select com-  
mittee to inquire as to the best means of pre-  
venting the destruction of the lives of infants  
put out to nurse for hire by their parents. We  
are glad to see that the motion was agreed to,  
and we hope it will result in accomplishing  
good.

The Last of Ruloff.

The last of Ruloff was his execution yester-  
day at Binghamton. He met his fate "with-  
out whining." As he had said he would, he  
faced his death with the stoicism of an Indian,  
but without the Indian's faith in a future ex-  
istence. He had nothing to say on the scaf-  
fold; he had no delay to ask with the ropes  
around his neck; he had declined any assistance  
in the preparations of his toilet for the hang-  
man; he had refused any religious advice or  
consolation on the brink of the dark valley; he  
had lived the life of an outlaw, and he "died as  
the fool dieth." Yet this man wanted to live,  
if only a few weeks longer, professedly to  
finish his great work on the origin of languages,  
but really because even to him the life of an  
outlaw under the sentence of the gallows  
had its attractions, and death had its terrors.  
When informed that his last hope was gone  
and that his last day in this life had come he  
was excited into a violent rage, and devoted the  
day mainly to cursing and swearing against  
his counsel and the Governor and all con-  
cerned in his case, not forgetting his victim  
and his confederates in the crime which had  
caught him and brought him at last to his just  
deserts.

This Ruloff was a strange character. He  
was a scholar and ambitious of distinction, yet  
by nature he was a villain and devoted to  
crime. He wanted to flourish as a gentleman  
and a savant while pursuing the career  
of the burglar and the murderer. By day he  
cultivated the arts and graces of polite society,  
while by night he professionally consorted with  
thieves and felons, whose only education was  
that of the State Prison. His vicious nature  
drew him into crimes apparently without an  
object beyond the excitement of the dangers  
they involved and the pleasure which it gave  
him to murder. It is seldom that we meet  
with such a diabolical villain outside the Paris  
Commune, and yet he was wholly destitute of  
the political excuses of the Jacobin fanatic.  
We can imagine no incentive to the mysterious  
murder of his wife and child in the outset  
of his guilty career, in 1846, except that of a  
monomania for human blood. The story is  
that in the night he murdered the mother and  
her babe, and, putting them in a chest, with  
their bodies bound round with iron wire to  
prevent their rising, sunk them in the deep  
water of Cayuga Lake, where their remains lie  
to-day. As their bodies could not be found  
the crime of murder could not be fixed upon  
Ruloff in this case; but he was tried and  
convicted and suffered ten years at hard labor  
in the State Prison for the abduction of his  
wife, the circumstantial evidence of the murder  
being regarded as morally, if not legally, con-  
clusive. He was tried for the murder on the  
expiration of his State Prison term, but there  
was still lacking the evidence to convict him.  
With frequent narrow escapes for burglaries  
and other crimes, he is at last, by some  
remarkably keen detectives, captured as one  
of the gang of burglars concerned, last August,  
in the murder of young Mirrick, in a  
store in Binghamton. The bodies  
of two of the burglars had been  
found in the river, drowned in their efforts to  
escape after the murder. They had been  
severely wounded in their fight in the store  
with Mirrick and his fellow clerk, or by the  
third and chief burglar, Ruloff, in the river,  
to get them out of the way, and some of the  
articles found upon them furnished the clue to  
Ruloff's detection, arrest, trial and conviction  
of the murder of Mirrick.

Now, for these and other crimes of Ruloff,  
with his qualifications, advantages and oppor-  
tunities for comfortably supporting himself  
and family in honest pursuits, we can supply  
no motives except those resulting from a natu-  
rally vicious nature and disordered mind, im-  
properly trained and delighting in the dangers  
and excitements of murders and burglaries,  
and believing that the life of a man is like  
that of a dog in this world, and that there is no  
future existence or responsibility for either.  
There was no escape for such a villain from  
the hangman, considering the method which  
controlled his madness; but still there is some-  
thing of value to society furnished from his  
shocking career and his miserable ending in  
the moral that the ruffian by nature needs  
something more than Greek and Latin to save  
him from the State Prison and the execu-  
tioner.

The Italian Opera Season.

The overwhelming houses that have attended  
Signor Albites' brief season of Italian opera at  
the Academy of Music must surely set at rest  
all idle charges of the habitual want of in-  
terest evinced by the metropolitan public  
toward lyric art. No other public entertain-  
ment could draw forth such a display of wealth  
and fashion and concentrate the interest of  
this great musical community. On Saturday  
night the tenth and last subscription per-  
formance will be given and Meyerbeer's grand  
opera "Robert" will be the attraction. The  
many patrons of the opera, who have been  
lamenting the shortness of the season, will be  
rejoiced to learn that Signor Albites, in view  
of the great and we might say unexpected  
success of his enterprise, has decided to re-  
main one week longer with us. The Phila-  
delphia season has been therefore abandoned,  
and the denizens of that rural district will  
have to console themselves in the best manner  
they can for the disappointment. The pro-  
gramme agreed upon for the week is the fol-  
lowing:—Monday, "Crispino;" Wednesday,  
"Lucia;" Friday, "Don Giovanni;" and Sat-  
urday matinee, "Faust." Our Brooklyn  
neighbors will have a treat on Tuesday in the  
shape of "Rigoletto." Miss Kellogg has been  
the reigning star this season, and the new tenor,  
Villani, has come in for a considerable share  
of commendation. The director has made  
liberal efforts to place each opera on the stage  
creditably, and, considering the many obsta-  
cles he has had to encounter, his efforts have  
been remarkably successful. The experiment  
of giving a fresh opera every night made large  
demands upon the resources of the troupe, and  
can only be rendered an entire success with  
the assistance of a double company. If the  
present season may be taken as a criterion for  
the fall engagement of Mile. Nilsson there is  
every reason to expect a triumph for the suc-  
cessor of Signor Albites. We trust that  
Messrs. the much advised stockholders will be  
roused by this success from their usual  
apathy and catch a little of the spirit of the  
public. The concessions which they have  
agreed to make to Nilsson's manager are en-  
couraging and inspire a hope that they will

soon demolish all the barriers of exclusiv-  
ness behind which they have been so long  
intrenched. At the same time we think some  
acknowledgment on their part is due to the  
present manager, who, when all were discus-  
sion the situation and clamoring for conces-  
sions, pluckily stepped into the field and gave  
the public what they wanted, disregarding  
the grave responsibilities attached to the pos-  
ition of an *impresario* under the existing  
*régime* at the Academy. The opera announced  
for this evening is "The Sicilian Vespers,"  
in which Madame States makes her *réentrée*.

The Dreadful Catastrophe in Paris—The  
Situation Outside the Walls.

Another calamity has fallen to the lot of un-  
fortunate Paris. The announcement in yester-  
day's issue that a terrible explosion had oc-  
curred in the city is not only corroborated by  
the news this morning, but, according to the  
intelligence received from one of the HERALD  
special correspondents, the occurrence proved  
to be one of the most melancholy which has  
taken place for a long time. An accident oc-  
curred in a cartridge factory in the Avenue  
Rapp, which resulted in its total destruction  
and the sacrifice of the lives of a large num-  
ber of persons, principally women and chil-  
dren. The effects of the explosion were felt  
all over the city. Even in Versailles it  
was experienced. The HERALD correspondent,  
who was present, near the scene of the calamity,  
describes the sight as most frightful. For a  
time all thought of war had passed away from  
the minds of the Parisians, as they thronged  
through every avenue leading to the spot,  
where burning buildings met their gaze, and  
the shrieks of the injured and the moans of the  
dying fell upon their ears. More dreadful  
still were the mutilated, bloody and disfigured  
forms of the dying and dead which they be-  
held as the forms were borne away on stretch-  
ers from the place where they met their death  
or received their death wounds. Truly Paris  
has cause to be excited, with such dreadful  
scenes enacted in its very midst. This time  
it is not men in military garb who have  
suffered death and injury, but honest, indus-  
trious, hard-working, innocent women and  
children, who were laboring possibly for the  
bread that kept body and soul together.

While to a hundred houses a new misery  
was brought; while father and mother and  
brother and sister mourned over the desola-  
tion which this terrible visitation brought  
upon them; while the whole populace was ex-  
cited over this dreadful calamity, which  
brought death in a new shape to many a poor  
household; while burning roofs illuminated the  
scene of the dreadful holocaust and excited  
thronged gathered round the spot where was  
exhibited death in almost every shape; while  
this new calamity caused Paris to throb with  
new grief, the fratricidal strife outside the  
gates still continued, the guns of the forts still  
belched forth their flame and ball, and the  
leaders of the contending forces, both of Paris  
and Versailles plotted and planned, each for  
the destruction of the other. In the city the  
distrust of the Commune grows almost uni-  
versal; but how is Versailles? The informa-  
tion reached us that the members of the  
Right desire the overthrow of Thiers,  
and that already M. Grévy, Marshal  
MacMahon and General Changarnier have  
been approached regarding their acceptance of  
the succession in case the plan of depriving  
the present Executive of power is put in force.  
Grévy and MacMahon decline; Changarnier  
hesitates. The news from France cannot be  
regarded in any other light, therefore, with  
these facts before us, than as most distressing.  
A battle is hourly expected near Passy. It is  
also reported that Marshal MacMahon has  
asked the assistance of the Germans and has  
obtained it, and that he is now preparing to  
make an attack, in conjunction with the Ger-  
man troops, on the city. In regard to the  
terrible explosion, which we have previously  
referred to, some attribute the disaster to  
treachery on the part of the agents of the  
Versailles government. Let us, for the sake  
of humanity, hope that this idea is ground-  
less. Peace, if it must be bought at a terrible  
price, let not the blood of innocent women  
and children stain the eventual triumph of  
law and order over demoralization and law-  
lessness.

The Census of the State.

We publish elsewhere this morning a very  
valuable table, showing the census returns for  
New York State for 1870. The population is  
classified in this table under the heads,  
"native, foreign, white and colored," except  
in New York city, where, owing to unfor-  
tunate differences between city and federal  
officials, the actual census is still a  
matter for settlement. The total, exclud-  
ing Indians and Chinese, amounts to 4,279,904  
persons, of which New York city alone  
claims 942,337 as actual residents, leaving out  
of her count altogether the large proportion of  
Brooklyn's 360,000 people who live their  
business lives inside our city limits, and the  
117,000 in Westchester who do the  
same. Of course our citizens who sleep in  
New Jersey would add another heavy sum to  
our total, but we must give them up as lost  
altogether. The total of 4,279,904 shows  
that we have increased throughout  
the State by four hundred thousand  
since the census of 1860, a falling off  
in the ratio of increase of at least three  
hundred thousand compared with the ratio of  
increase during the ten years from 1850 to  
1860. The cause of this reduction in the ratio  
of increase must be attributed chiefly to the  
war, though it is in part attributable also, no  
doubt, to emigration from our cities to the  
South and West.

**VALANDIGHAM**—out-and-out, riproaring,  
true blue, straight whiskey and straight ticket  
democrat as he is—has given the democracy  
the true keynote. He says the constitutional  
amendments must be accepted in good faith  
and there must be no distinctions in the demo-  
cratic party on account of race or color.

**THE THREE SAGES** who were agitating all of  
last winter and summer for a Fourth of July  
convention at Niagara Falls to take into con-  
sideration the proposed annexation of Canada  
to the United States have come out with  
another address to the people on the subject.  
They propose to further the annexation pro-  
ject by dashing an old ship over the rapids  
and creating other excitements of divers kinds  
in order to draw together a crowd and thereby  
enhance the interest and prices of the hotels at  
that place.

Disraeli on the Cost of the Alabama  
Claims.

As a sign of the times and as matter of  
great significance, we draw attention to Dis-  
raeli's speech in the House of Commons. The  
leader of the opposition alludes to the ex-  
penditure that will be required for the settle-  
ment of the Alabama claims, as if he already  
looked upon the new treaty as an accomplished  
fact. It is a tacit acknowledgment on his  
part that, according to the provisions of the  
treaty, the United States have such heavy  
scores against England as will necessitate  
special financial measures, involving increased  
direct taxation of the people. This declara-  
tion of Mr. Disraeli, coupled with the motion  
of Earl Russell in the House of Lords a few  
days ago, ought to convince us that the pend-  
ing treaty is not unfavorable to our interests,  
and altogether as good and equitable an ar-  
rangement of the existing difficulties as could  
have been obtained by the American members  
of the Joint High Commission. Whether the  
increased taxation will not be the last straw on  
the camel's back of the already overburdened  
British taxpayer is, however, another matter,  
and Mr. Disraeli's criticism of the budget re-  
submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer re-  
veals a state of financial affairs which must  
cause serious concern to the British mind.

Personal Intelligence.

General P. H. Sheridan arrived yesterday at New  
York.  
General R. E. Stockton, of New Jersey, is en route  
for the St. James.  
H. R. Hubbard, of Washington, is stopping at the  
St. Nicholas.  
George J. Troop, of Halifax, is residing at the  
Grand Central.  
Colonel R. C. Horn, of San Francisco, is domiciled  
at the Sturtevant House.  
Judge B. F. Bedford, of Norwich, N. Y., is staying  
at the Astor House.  
General J. McDonald and family, of London, have  
apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.  
R. Worden, of the United States Navy, has ar-  
rived, from the San Francisco station, at the Everett  
House.  
John Taylor, of Montreal, is among yesterday's  
arrivals at the Grand Central.  
General Baird and Colonel George A. Forsyth, of  
the United States Army, are quartered at the Fifth  
Avenue.  
Niles G. Parker, Treasurer of the State of South  
Carolina, is stopping at the St. Nicholas.  
B. M. Clayton, of Nebraska, is a sojourner at the  
Sturtevant House.  
William H. McPherson and family, of Washington,  
have apartments at the St. George Hotel.  
Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, is a  
guest at the St. Nicholas.  
Dr. S. B. Schmidt and Rev. C. Senior, of Montreal,  
are residents at the Astor House.  
Lieutenant Jackson, of the Royal Engineers,  
British Army, is quartered at the Clarendon Hotel.  
E. P. Merrick, of New Haven, is staying at the  
Hoffman House.  
General Parke, of Washington, arrived at the Bre-  
voort House yesterday.  
J. A. Moir, Japanese Minister to the United States,  
has apartments at the St. Nicholas.  
Commander R. B. Lowry, of the United States  
Navy, and wife have apartments at the Fifth Ave-  
nue.  
J. B. Stutman, of South Carolina, and John B.  
Carson, of Toledo, Ohio, are among yesterday's ar-  
rivals at the Hoffman House.  
Dr. W. H. Compton, of Tennessee, is abiding at the  
Grand Central.  
Colonel Audenrod, of the United States Army,  
and wife are at the Fifth Avenue.  
P. W. Charrington and John D. Elmoreton, of  
England, have taken apartments at the Brevoort  
House.  
Lieutenant Colonel Dalzell is quartered at the  
Clarendon Hotel.  
W. C. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., is domiciled  
at the St. James.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Charles Scribner & Co.:—"A Critical,  
Doctrinal and Homiletical Commentary" on the  
Writings of the Prophet Jeremiah, translated from  
the German of J. P. Lange, D. D., by Philip Schaff,  
D. D.; "Sermons to the Natural Man," by Wm.  
D. T. Shedd, D. D.  
From John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore:—"The  
Truce of God," a tale of the eleventh century, by  
George H. Miles; "The Expiation," a drama in  
three acts, translated from the French by J. James  
Keboe.  
From Scribner, Welford & Co.:—"Who is Respon-  
sible for the War?" by an English author, signing  
himself "Scrutator."  
From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia:—"The  
Countess of Monte Cristo," a companion to  
"The Count of Monte Cristo." Cheap edition.  
From American News Company:—"Hit," by Dr.  
Mary E. Walker.  
From C. H. Phelps, N. Y.:—"A Dissertation on the  
Principles and Science of Geometry," by Professor  
Lawrence S. Benson.  
From the New York Book Concern:—"The first part  
of an illustrated 'Child's Bible.'"  
Monthly:—"The New Era," and "The University  
Monthly."

THE CUBA CABLE.

Successful Laying of the Cable Between  
Punta Roca and Key West.  
AT SEA